A Sermon Preached by Rev. Wm. Henry February 2nd, 1879, and Published by

"Thus saith the Lord, Stand ye in the ways, and see, and ask for the old paths, where a the good way, and walk therein, and ye shall find rest for your souls."

[Jeremiah, vi:16.

The Prophet Jeremiah lived B. C. 350-580, and prophesied during the reigns of Josiah, Jehoiakim, Jehoiachin and Zedekiah. He lived in an age of great national and spiritual decline, and his prophecies are either (1) exhortations to repentence, (2) warnings and threat-enings against the impenitent and incor-rigible, or (3) lamentations over the ruin and desolation of Judea, that followed the burning of Jerusalem and the cap-tivity of the Jews under Nebuchadnezzer, King of Babylon. He lived among a people whose moral natures had been blunted and calloneed by wars and idolatries, and who loved the ways of sin in which they had been born and reared. His prophecies—calling to reform and ravival to former piety and uprightness—grated on the ear of toth kings and people. He never delivered a single message that was acceptable to his countrymen. He never preached a sermon that did not render preached a sermon that did not render him more unpopular. He endured re-proach and persecution. He was the victim of murderous conspiracy, and was more than once doomed to death, but escaped at the last extremity by the in-terposition of friends. He describes himself as one in whose bones the message of God burnt like fire, and had to be delivered And yet when delivered they but stirred the rage of an emasculated people, who, rather than mend their lives, preferred to them of their sins.

The words of my text seem to be

special message from the God of Israel to his wandering, lost, bewildered people. "Thus saith the Lord, Stand ye in the ways, and see, and ask for the old paths where is the good way, and walk therein, and ye shall find rest for your souls." (1) The words "stand ye in the ways and see" mean: come to a halt in your

journey, and consider if ye be in the right road. "Stand and see," look at your guide-book, examine the way-marks, and you will discover that you are out of the highway and have wandered in some

by path.

(2) Having stopped to consider—as the mariner would say, to get your bearings—you will surely discover that you have gone wrong. What then? "Ask for the old paths." Enquire for the true highway. Find it as speedily as possible.

(3) And having found it, without further delay, "walk therein." Beat a retreat, set yourselves right, then "forward" all along the line. "Walk therein"—show the same eagerness to go right n"-show the same eagerness to go right that you did to go wrong.
(4) What will be the result of this

change of conduct? "Ye shall find rest for your souls."

I know that the language is highly figurative and the imagery poetic, but I think I have given you the true exposition. In plain language, God exhorted his people to examine their position to-wards Him—to make inventory of their

past lives, to hunt up their Bibles and bring their lives into submission to its teachings, to go back to first principles in religion, and they would be a happier and a better people. And as prophecy was not given for one people or age ex-clusively, but for all time and all men, we may with all propriety appropriate

I think the text is a call to moral re oumption, addressed to men in 1879 A. C. as properly as 625 B. C. History re-peats itself, sin and iniquity repeat them-selves, and in this nineteenth century we find suspension of morals just as did Jeremiah twenty-five hundred years ago. have just had a return to specie payments in the United States. Opinions differ as to the advisability of this measure at this time. I do not know; but I do know suspension for many years ought to be re sumed. In truth, they ought never t have been suspended; and, as they were suspended, they ought to have been re-sumed long ago, but as they have not been fully resumed, the work should be

Some, perhaps will say there has bee no moral suspension. May be not, but my observation is that the moral forces in operation among us before the war have never been fully resumed. We are wont to look at the results of the war as physical, social and political.

(1) It is easy for us to call up the san guinary fields and review the thousands of slain and wounded. We daily look upon the armless sleeve, the wooden leg, the scarred face, the mutilated hand, and of battle, were once the living wall brist-ling with bayonets "along the Potomac."

And so we contemplate the release.

condition of the eld people of our land, who once lived in easy affluence. We have seen the whole social fabric thrown up and broken by a mighty upheaval We have seen some thousands of mil tions of dollars of property wasted. We count the widows and orphans, and be hold children descended from the first families in the land grown up in ignorance and vice, whose patrimony, swept away by the war, are left no means of education. And we are familiar with

the social evils of the war.

(3) The changes wrought in the political sphere are more marked than those of the social or physical. Several millions of people—ignorant, semi-barbaraised to position and power, wholly in-compatible with their safety or the safety of their rulers. Not capable of appreciating liberty, they have turned it into licentiousness. Invoking the torch and axe, they have dotted our land with barnt homesteads and smouldering ruins.
The busts of Habersham and Berrian
and Walton and Hall have looked down
from their niches, in the Georgia State House, upon the wretched farces enacted by miscrable abortions, white and black, who claimed to be their successors; and the Lones of McDuffic and Hayne and Calhoun and Butler have rattled in their and Patterson have descerated their seats in the National Congress. Men have he the taxed to the point of starvation that money might be wasted in the most use-less and senseless extravagance, as investigating committees have shown in many Southern States. The bonded debt of the States has so oppressed the citizens that in some instances, growing desperate, they have gravely deliberated on repudiation. I need not enlarge. It is

repudiation. I need not emisse.

easy for us to see the political evils resulting from the war.

The destinies of the American nation

Naver will



Intellinencer.

BY E. B. MURRAY & CO.

ANDERSON, S. C., THURSDAY, FEBRUARY 20, 1879.

VOL. XIV--NO. 32.

new shape and proportion—in many respects disproportion. These things being visible and palpable engross our attention. We feel and see and know and tention. We feel and see and know and tention.

the children born since the bloody con-

What have been the results of the war ginning of the coonflict our circulating medium was at par, i. e., a paper dollar would buy a gold dollar. During the war, gold ran up to 285, and greenbacks down to 35. Now, if the moral and religious status of the individual was par at the beginning of the war, then have not most of us fallen lower than 35? and have not got to the past or the past or the past or the post of the post or the post of the post or the post or the post or the post or the post of the post or the post of the post or the post or the post of the post or the post of have not ante bellum morals and religion | church in one of our leading Cities in the been higher than 285? This moral desar section of the United States. In the South the war resulted in poverty and misrule and prejudice and "Ku Klux" so cicities. In the North men were financially enriched, but misrule and demoralization were perhaps just as great. ization were perhaps just as great. We have not forgotten "Black Friday," when the "Bulls and Bears" on Wall street, with interest, and replied: "Doctor, if you Jay Gould, Fisk and Speyer, caused a will let us get up a horse-race for the fearful eruption in financial circles. We benefit of the Church, we will raise you have not forgotten "Credit Modifier,
"Tweed Rings" and other gigantic revenue frauds, which were indexes on the
moral dial-plate. But recently a "Railroad Strike" threatened to make the great
arteries of commerce useless, when Uniarteries of commerce useless, when Unilad Strikes troops were called out to put have not forgotten "Credit Mobilier," arteries of commerce useless, when United States troops were called out to put down armed resistance, and many States were in danger of civil war. I refer to the "strike" on the Baltimore and Ohio The space between the upper and lower than the state of the strike that the state of the strike that the state of the st Railroad and connecting lines. The frequent robbing of express cars, the "Coal-guent robbing of express cars, the "Coal-Strikes," "Oil Strikes," "Molly Ma-said: "We may want to occupy both and other war-like combinations, all go to show the low state of morality in our land. How often have we seen paragraphs in our newspapers headed "Conscience Money," in which was re-"Conscience Money," in which was recorded the fact that some one who had been glutting himself at the public treasury had disgorged. Red hot iron spplied won't interfere with the other." Even ury had disgorged. Red hot iron spplied won't interfere with the other." Even to the cuticle destroys it; iron picked up the New York Tribune takes the fashioncold and frozen does the same thing.

It is likely that the conquered States than are found among us. While guant poverty and petty theft disturb the South, our Northern brethren are besieged by armies of "tramps" and "Communistic Leagues," and it is gravely charged that while the friends of the present Chief Magistrate siole the Presidency for him, his opponent and his Democratic friends his opponent and his Democratic friends
tried to steal it for themselves. I do not
say these things are so, the fact that the
sublic governor make the charges are significant.

II. public gazettes make the charges are sig-

Nor is this moral deterioration pe-

culiar to our late war. It is the con

sequence following all wars. France and Prussia were lately arrayed against each other on the ensanguined field, and both the victor and the vanquished are now reaping the fearful results of the suspension of moral law. War is abnormal, spasmodic, unnatural, and it always leaves it blighting effects on the people engaged. I need not say that as regards hese European powers, Prussia is to-day in a worse condition morally than France. "Socialism" has assumed such proportions in Germany that Bismarck and the Keiser, and the whole ruling power, are seriously alarmed, lest a general uprising and revolution shall occur at any time. All wars, from that of words and blows among children, to those that shake the continents, leave their deleterious effects on those engaged. The earliest war of which we have any account occurred between Cain and Abe and the victor was worsted. The re-boud injured his moral nature and left him an impurer man than he was before The reflex influences of war on each on business or pleasure; the chain of

ing to say anything about it, and do not admit it. Among the young men and women this deterioration is not known, because they were born and bred in it, and know of no other state of morals. Young people under thirty years of age ave never, with mature vision, seen any other state of social and political and moral life, and therefore suppose the present state to be normal. The earth present state to be normal. ical observations. If we will fix our eyes justice and righteousness, we will see to what our deflections from virtue and honesty and purity and charity and love are. But if we are all absorbed in "what shall we eat and what shall we drink and wherewithal shall we be clothed," and are all on a moral inclination, and are 'sliding down hill," it is quite likely that

we won't notice it much. How often does your clock on mantle sprike ? You are sitting under it but, absorbed with the needle or the have been changed forever. Never will manife strike." You are sitting under it hut, absorbed with the needle or the hut, a

East and West, has been wrenched from had sent Gabriel down to inspect and reits ante bellum status, and has grown into view our country, socially, politically new shape and proportion—in many reregret them.

The moral evils, greater than all others, are not seen so readily nor acknowledged so willingly. What we see of this world is but an infinitesimal part of the whole. What we see of the results of the war are small matters compared with impunity now that a quarter of a greater than thirty-five depreciation be greater than th with that which we do not see on the surface. What you can see of the world as you stand on some high hill may be a you stand on some high hill may be ored now who would not have been spurned to the world have been so much as you stand to the world have been so much as you stand to the world have been so much as you stand to the world have been so much as you stand to the world have been so much as you stand to the world have been so much as you stand to the world have been so much as you stand to the world have been so much as you stand to the world have been so much as you stand to the world have been so much as you stand to the world have been so much as you stand to the world have been so much as you stand to the world have been so much as you stand to the world have been so much as you stand to the world have been so much as you stand to the world have been so much as you stand to the world have been so much as you stand to the world have been so much as you stand to the world have been so much as you stand to the world have been so much as you stand to the world have been so much as you stand to the world have been so much as you stand to the world have been so much as you stand to the world have been so much as you stand to the world have been so much as you stand to the world have been so much as you stand to the world have been so much as you would not have been so much as you w surface as the evils of a great national upheaval, you may substract from the sum-total of evils without being missed. It is absolutely impossible for all the moual evils of a great civil war to be agreated. The war left none of us as it found ns. Not a man, woman or child who was not more or less injured. Even the children born since the bloody consubtracted from the whole without appre-ciable loss. And what you see on the surface as the evils of a great national American army to the British during the Revolutionary War. When the war was money is as honorable and respectable as serving the meek and lowly Saviour, on flict, have been brought up on both sides Revolutionary War. When the war was money is as honorable and respectable as by those who, either in feeling or in fact, over he made England his home, and on another. "Evil communications corrupt by those who, either in feeling or in fact, or both, engaged in it, and the sectional prejudice and hates of parents have been instilled into their children, and the dreadful enmity and strife of 1860-1865 is the inheritance of the children. This is not all, I go further. Children of war are morally unequal to children of peace, We beget sons and daughters in our own image, and transmit to them the misseries and sins and peculiar environments of ourselves. I leave this for you ments of ourselves. I leave this for you zation among the American people is to reflect upon. universal. deal of good left among us, but it is not upon indivinual character? At the be- of that high grade that we had before ginning of the coonflict our circulating the war.

> South after the war. The City had suf-fered much from its having been occupied as much money as you want." These were not exceptionally immoral young floors was padded with saw-dust. The rooms at the same time, so we put in this stuffing to deaden the sound. The young people have dancing parties for the benefit of the Church, and sometimes these able churches and pastors to task sharply for their extravagancies in theatrical dor compels me to say that many embezzlements and defalcations have occurred among ministers and mission-agents, and some of the saddest chapters in moral suspension are those that record the disgraceful conduct of ministers of the

lospel.

It all goes to show that there is a moral

But moral resumption is what we need. How is it to be obtained? Let ministers and all Christians-

all men everywhere—take their reckonings again. Let them climb up into Mount Zion for their observatory, and Righteousness and see

them return to their proper orbits. 1. Let churches "ask for the old paths;" let them return to the former ways-the Scriptural ways of raising funds for God's | Did he turn tramp and make it his trade Temple a gathering place for fairs and turned thief nor beggar. He took the lectures and entertainments. Let them first work that came to hand. It was they have always belonged. One of the comes out here: "He went and hired grandest teachings of Christianity is himself to a citizen of that country, and Said Paul: brethren, by the mercies of God, that ye was help for him. If he had not been your reasonable service. And be not way back to his father's house a penitent. conformed to this world." A sacrifice is There is hope for a man—a tramp—if something unpleasant, done for Christ there be manliness enough in him to inparty engaged injures each party far and his cause, but when you advertise to worse than the assaults of the other. From 1860-1865 the North and South imagined they were destroying each other. The truth is each party was described. It is a state of the truth is each party was described by the state of the truth is each party was described. It is a state of the truth of oysters and test: "If any would not work, neither should he eat." When all the men, and sacrifice? "Present your bodies a living women, too, who are able to work for a sacrifice," said Paul. I submit the questiving, are induced by law or moral suaother. The truth is each party was destroying itself. I am told that this picture is overdrawn. Not at all. It is impossible to draw it as dark and forbiding as it ought to be, for no painter can ding as it ought to be, for no painter can cifixion of the flesh? The idea of sacri- sweat of thy face shalt thou cat bread."

Is ubmit the questiving, are induced by law or moral suastroying itself. I am told that this picture is overdrawn. Not at all. It is impossible to draw it as dark and forbiding as it ought to be, for no painter can cifix in of the flesh? The idea of sacri- sweat of thy face shalt thou cat bread."

To many neonle are trying to eat their mix all the evils and miseries and tran- fice is being rapidly eliminated from our gressions in his preparation of colors. I minds in our present modes of raising bread am asked why this decline is not obcise more rigid discipline. There has tician ought to be made synonymous, been a sensible decline, in its exercise We ought to elevate our purest and had the nerve to enforce discipline against defrauders. I refer to the Primexcluded such of their members as have bankrupt laws to evade the payment o their just debts. Perhaps if they have swung to one extreme, most other churches have swung to the other, evolves with appalling speed, but we do and of the two, the former is to be pre-

2. We need social reforms. Let the standards and canons cannot be broken with impunity, and then will we see that men and women, unwilling to be ostracised, will mend their ways, and the social

it to make laws for the government of its members. One of the great factors in the moral deterioration of the American people has been the breaking down and to have Governors and General Assembly of the control of the American people has been the breaking down and to have Governors and General Assembly of the control of overriding of the laws that govern society. ed back to Heaven? Would not the in State. Not an aristocracy of wealth best, most moral and pure bear rule.
Should not the purest, most cultured, most genteel in society make laws for the most genteel in society make laws for the a Christian man is put in office. I thank Should not the purest, most cultured, most genteel in society make laws for the government of the body? Should not Him for Alford H. Colquit, of Georgia ored now who would have been spurned by the meanest. Public sentiment has slidden down hill, and we all help to make up public sentiment. "In social most moral, most intelligent and most the present Governor, who is a consistent capable rule the Commonwealth? The member of the M. E. Church, and a lay evils of the destruction of caste are far-reaching. Our children are brought up Gordon, United States Senator from good manners." He who associates with the unchaste will himself, more than likely, become unchaste too. He who associates with thieves will have all the corruption and jobbery that calls so loudtill we cease to condemn them in our own hearts. You may allow profanity and blasphemy to go unrebuked, till you forget that it is as heinous in God's sight as dishonesty and adultery; but one is just as bad as the other. Let us not conneither in society or Church or State. If them that are sent unto thee, how often we do, the moral recoil will be sad for would I have gathered thy children tous, and God will visit the iniquity of gether, even as a hen gathereth her these things on our children. Well did chickens under her wings, and ye would

"Vice is a monster of such hideous meln, That to be hated, needs but to be seen; But seen too oft, familiar with the face, We first endure, then pity, then embrace."

Woe with the day when society or Church fold to their bosom the vile, the sinful, the reprobate. mon honesty. The war, among the many evils that it generated and developed, produced the monsters, laziness and dishonesty. For years men "drew rations" and clothing, working one day in fifteen. They learned to live without work.

Many of them are trying to do the same
thing yet. They say: "The world owes
me a living, and I intend to have it."
When I hear a man talk that way, and live on in idleness, I instinctively feel to see if my pocket-book is safe. The world owes no one a living. The God of Nature has blessed men with strength and intellect, and has ordained that industry and economy shall not fail of their reward; but a healthy, strong beggar in this land is an unmitigated nuisance. To-day labor ranks higher than cotton or corn or sugar or bacon or clothing. Immigration societies are encouraging labor to come among us. Any man who will can lease land and make himself a farm. These things being so, laziness is a crime, and ought to be punished. The armies of tramps that infest the land are but ulcers on the surface of our demoralized body politic. While the feeble, the widows, the orphans and the helpless are to be assisted, I do insist that it is a waged the war for the preservation of the Union. With all their wealth and power at the North, there are greater dangers menacing the social and political fabric than ere found among churches, can work and who is able to work for it and yet is unwhen ere found among churches, can willing to do it. Paul said: "If any willing to do it. Paul said: "If any willing to do it." would not work, neither should he eat. -(2 Thes. 3:10.) That doctrine sounds healthy to me. It should be put into practice rigidly. Laziness lives near neighbor to theft, for he who must eat and won't work, and has no money to buy with, must be sorely tempted to break the eighth commandment. The Prodigal Son deserves a higher respect than people are wont to give him. We place his reformation at the point when he was obliged to live on husks with the swine, and since no one would give him anything better, he decided to go back and live on his old father's bounty. so. Go back to the time when the famine Mount Zion for their observatory, and arose, and he "began to be in want."

fix their moral telescope on the Sun of Here was the crisis and point of turning. how far in the ering, and by the and I must get it somehow?" Did he say, "the world owes me a living and I must get it somehow?"

eccentric they are wandering, and by the centrifugal force of Divine Grace let curl his nose at any rough or menial work? Did he fear to soil his soft, white," dainty hands? Did he sit still and "wait for something to turn up?" cause. Let them no longer make God's to live off of others? No. He niether leave raffling and grab-bags and shooting base, low, degrading to Jewish sensibil-matches and balls to the world where ity, but it was honest. His manliness he sent him into the fields to feed swine." Said Paul: "I beseech you, therefore, and he went. He was honest, and there present your bodies a living sacrifice, manly enough and honest enough to holy and acceptable, unto God, which is work, he never would have found his duce him to work. Let this be the true Too many people are trying to eat their bread in the sweat of other people's

am asked why this decline is not observed by every one? I answer, none
but the older part of our population can
see the change, and among them many
do not stop to think. They are intent

change and among them many
change and chan We ought to elevate our purest and on business or pleasure; the chain of daily duties drag them on and they do not consider. R is amazing how few people do any thinking at all. Others among our older people do perceive the ad changes in morals, but are not will-sad changes in morals. sugainst defrauders. I refer to the Frimsober, capable man. "Ask ye for the
litive Baptists, commonly known as
wither Shells." They have invariably
excluded such of their members as have
availed themselves of homestead and
availed themselves of homestead and
ident." And when our own Calhoun
graffy and rudely as he treats his mother. was urged to recede from his position on they have the tariff question, with the promise that lick him; pound the very sawdust out of made the rules unnecessarily severe, but | if he would abandon his position thereon he could be elected President, replied: "I would not sacrifice principle to be made President of the world." We at last. I almost wish I had pounded him may have just such rulers as we want, from President down to Trial Justice. on the sun we will see that our earth does not stand still. So if we will fix our eyes on God and His immuntable our eyes on God and His immuntable are crimes and callings and conditions men good and true; when they decide that should exclude men and women that purity and integrity are worth more from polite, refined, genteel society. So than whiskey or money; when men, who long as men and women may follow any seek office only for the cohesive attraccalling, do any thing and be any thing, tion of the loaves and fishes, are elected however immoral and dishonest, and yet to stay at home, then will we have moral clevate its standards and purify its canons. Let it be known that these standards and canons cannot be the standards and cannot be the standards and cannot be the standards and canons cannot be the standards and cannot be the standards and canonical cannot be the standards and cann resumption in political life. Here I wish end." It does not follow as a necessary

I advocate an aristocracy in society and put the best men to fill these responsible positions? Ought we not to pray for our the Bench, in the State and National

ly for redress.

Politics and religion are not to be sep arated, nor is religion to be a part in the back-ground; but religion is to permeat the whole and elevate it and purify it. The New Testament does not separate religion and piety. When Jesus stood on the crest of Olivet and looked down on Jerusalem, his own city, the pride and joy of every Israelite's heart, it was as well the voice of patriotism as of religion that cried out, "O Jerusalem, Jerusalem, that killest the prophets, and stonest gether, even as a hen gathereth her not."—(Math. XXIII:37.) No purer patriot ever lived than Jesus of Nazareth, and no more patriotic words ever burst from the lips of man than these. As a man, as an Israelite, Jesus loved his own countrymen more than any other nation. As a patriot, Paul stands out as a pre-eminent example. In that sublime expression of Paul, in Rom. 1x:2,3, made

in behalf of Israel, his fellow-man, his beloved nation, we find a deep undertone of patriotism trembling on the lips of him who was the chief Apostle of the Gentiles: "I have great heaviness and continual sorrow in my heart. For I could wish that myself were accursed from Christ for my brethren, my kinemen according to the flesh: who are Israelites." In all reverence I say it: Jesus of Nazalove and devotion to their own fellowcitizens and their own nation, that they had toward no other people. We are to distinguish between Christ the God, and Jesus the man; between Paul the Apostle, and Paul the Jewish citizen; and no violence is done to Scripture nor the sacredness of their office in thus distinguishing. Speaking reverently, I do be-lieve that if our Lord and Paul were on the earth now, as American citizens that they would both go regularly to the polls, and deposit their bal-lots on the side of truth and purity. And yet I have heard Christians and Ministers say, "I shall never cast another vote; I see no use; I shall give it all up

to the demagogues." Well, that is the way to have bad laws and bad rulers. Let the better part of the people lose all interest in the matter, and relegate it to immoral and irresponsible and ignorant For one I feel that I owe it to my country and my God to exercise my franchise at every election, and cast my ballot for the purest and most capable man before the people. I feel it my duty to encour age Christian gentlemen to accept offices and then pray for them, that they may let their light shine for Christ among their ungodly associates. If I were a stranger here, I should be favorably im pressed when told that our members of the General Assembly from Anderson County were all intelligent, sober men ; and some of them Christians. Let us resume our ante bellum status i every moral respect. Let us go back whence we came. Let us denounce every

evil that we would have denounced b fore the war. Let us raise all our stand ards to where they were. Let the moral register in society, in honesty, in indus-try, in Church and in politics stand where it did when Franklin Pierce was President. Let each one examine his own heart and life, and see where the war hurt him, and go to work to repair the injury. Take it for granted that you are one of the wounded, and go to work, and ask God to help you to heal the "Subdue resentments, crush out prejudices, down with animosities lop off evil habits, throw away your sus picion and jealousies." Moral wounds the ship from the sand-bar is Christ Jesus the Lord. The best safeguard to a nation's liberties is an open Bible, a pure press, and a pulpit devoted to proclaiming the Gospel. The best heritage that you can bequeath your children is intelligence, honesty and the fear of God. "Thus saith the Lord, Stand ye in the ways, and see, and ask for the old paths, where is the good way, and walk therein and ye shall find rest for your souls."

JUVENILE INGRATITUDE.-A WOMAN gets on the train and says a very warmhearted good-bye to a great cub of a six bundles and turns to leave the car with Be a good boy, write to me often and do as I tell you." He and never looks around as he les He looks just like the kind of a boy who will just as she tells him, but she mu be careful to tell him, to do just as he wants to. I have one bright spark of consolation as the train moves on and I see Then the man will climb onto him and at last. I almost wish I had pounded him myself, while he was young and I felt able to do it. He may grow up into a very discouragingly rugged man, extremely difficult to lick, and the world may have to wait a very long time for this act of justice. It frequently happens that these bad boys grow up into distressingly "bad" men.—Burdette in the Hawkeye.

Another Fat Person Reduced 20 lbs ROYALSTON, MASS., July 10th, 1878.

Botanic Medicine Co., Buffalo, N. Y. What will you send Allan's Anti-Fat er dozen for. There is no place within mother has taken five bottles and it re-

SOUTHERN TEXT BOOKS. orthern Carping and Southern Cogency

The New York Examiner and Chronicle, the organ of the Northern Baptist Church, in its issue of January the 3d, criticised the use of Calhoun's work on Government as a text book in the departments of history and political science in the University of Georgia, Propolitical science, replied to the Northern joinder, in justification of the use of the text books complained of. The Examiner and Chronicle, as we are informed by the Augusta Chronicle and Sentinel, satisfied itself by publishing the "greater part" of the reply under the heading, "Cal-hounism in a Georgia College—A Letter Defending it," which the Northern edi-tor kindly attached to Professor Browne's communication, interjecting at the same time several headings into the body of the professor's letter, which he did not see fit to make for himself. The Chronicle and Sentinel, in Saturday's issue, gives us the whole reply of the able profes the material part of which we publish below, and the perusal of which will richly repay our readers.

UNIVERSITY OF GEORGIA DEPARTMENT OF HISTORY AND POLITICAL SCIENCE, ATHENS, GA., January 9, 1879.

Editor of the Examiner and Chronicle:

To the first of these text-books you say, 'prepared by a Southerner, who certain ly does accept the situation," you make no serious objection; but you sincerely regret that Mr. Calhoun, whose political heresies were the very tap-root of the recent civil war, still furnishes the only text book from which the students of the University of Georgia are instructed respecting their duties as citizens of the United States.

The political heresy which you charge

me with teaching consists in my instructing the students as you suppose, "to regard a 'nation,' which has abundantly vindicated its nationality, as a mere fed deration of sovereign and substantially independent 'States.'" I hope I have stated fairly your charge and specifica-

I admit that the text book you have named are those which I use in the University of Georgia, and the only text books that I use which bear on American affairs. But if you make no serious objection to the use of those of which Hon. Alexander H. Stephens is the author, you cannot justly take exception to the use of Mr. Calhoun's work, because Mr. Calhoun has never, by pen or word, more emphatically asserted the doctrine that the union of the States is a federation of sovereign and independent States, and not a nation in the sense of a consolidated republic, than does Mr. Stephens in his "Constitutional View of the War Between the States." If the doctrine of the great statesman of South Carolina as to the nature of the Union is political heresy, the great statesman of Georgia is equally guilty, for the views of both on the subject are precisely identical. I admit, further, that I do teach the

students that the union of the States is a federation of sovereign and independent States, and not a consolidated republic. But is this "political heresy?" I do not teach those solely because Mr. Calhoun or Mr. Stephens asserted it, though I have the highest possible respect for their opinions, nor do I teach it because it is the view maintained by any political party. I believe I do not allow party pol-itics or my individual party affiliations what I believe to be historical truth.

Did I believe, as fully and as conscientiously as I suppose you do, that the fathers of the republic made a mistake in their choice of a form of government -that it would have been much better had all the States been fused into one, tablished-with the facts of history be fore me. I do not see how I can otherwise than that a purely Federal government was established—a government for States and by States.
Whatever may be my individual opinion as to the guilt of Charles I, whether I do or do not believe that he ought to have been put to death, I cannot teach students that he was guilty of treason, as that crime was then defined in the statute-book of England. Nor, whatever I may think of the political treachery of Strafford can I teach that means employed to convict and condemn him were legally or morally justifiable. I may be the firmest believer in the wisdom, justice and good policy of the alien and sedition acts, but I cannot teach that there were not flagrant violations of the letter and

spirit of the constitution of the United States. You quote three questions from my examination paper which you say, are "especially suggestive" and "redolent of Calhounism." The first is:

"3. Show, by a consecutive statement of historical facts, that the thirteen States, from the beginning of their dispute with Great Britain to the ratification of the constitution of 1787, always acted as seperate and distinct political communities and never as one nation."

Allow me to cite a few of the historical facts which I asked the students to state, and let us see whether or not they show what the question demands. I hold it to be an historical fact that from their original settlement to the declara-tion of independence the thirteen colonies were separate and distinct, severally governed by laws of their own making hood, having nothing in common excent that their inhabitants were subjects

the British sovereign.

The Congress of the colonies which met in 1774 was, as the opening lines of its journal show, composed of "a num-ber of delegates" chosen and appointed by the "several colonies and provinces of North America, to meet and hold a Congress." The very fi. ... thing which these lelegates did after they organized, was to declare that they were a Congress of separate and distinct political bodies, and that, in all their deliberations, each colony should have one vote. In the credentials of the delegates I do not find even the shadow of a hint that any delegate represented anything but his own colony, that any delegate claimed to represent any other people than the people the facts. Mr. Madison, Col. Hamilton of that particular colony from whom he derived his commission.

The second continental Congress which met in Philadelphia in 1775, like the first, was organized as a Congress of separate and distinct political bodies, and in it also each colony had one vote, every attempt to change this rule having uniformly defeated. The declaration of independence by this Congress, which Judge Story admits was "an act of paramount and sovereign authority." "an act of original, inherent sovereignty" authentic record extant, namely, that communicated by Mr. Jefferson to Mr. Madison, and published in the Madison papers, vol 1, p. 9—by the delegates of the several colonies in chedience to in-

on the declaration was delayed until four of the States—little Delaware was one of them-had severally empowered delegates to assent to it. The title of the declaration of independence is unanimous declaration of the thirteen United States of America." The declaration says that "these colonies are and of right ought to be free and independent States.

Washington's commission as Comman-der-in-chief of the continental armies was made out in the name of all the colonies, each colony being expressly named. The officers of the army swore that they acknowledged "the thirteen United States of America—namely, New Hamp-shire, Massachusetts, etc., etc., (all being named) to be free, independent and sovereign States." In the treaty of peace with Great Britain, in 1783, "His Britanic Majesty acknowledges the independence of the said United States, viz: New Hampshire, Massachusetts, etc., etc., (naming every one of the thirteen) to be free, sovereign and independent States." The articles of confederation, the first written constitution of the United States, were submitted "to the re spective colonies for their consideration and ratification," and were not of legal force until all the colonies had ratified The allegiance of the citizen was due to the laws of the colony of which he was a member. (Resolutions of Con-gress, June 24, 1776.) Under the confed-

eration, each State punished treason counterfeiting and the like. The per ission of each State was asked and obtained before Congress could raise troops within its limits. Each State had exclusive power to levy and collect taxes and efficient station-house keeper, came and regulate commerce. Congress had on duty in the morning. Major Cook. no such authority.

During the seven years of its existence the continental Congress never claimed to exercise any inherent powers. It never pretended to compel a dissentient colony to conform to its will, even though all the others had severally given their consent. It never enacted a law. It merely expressed opinions, passed resolutions, made recommendations and requests. The very first declaration of the articles of confederation, after setting forth the style of the confederacy, was though all the others had severally given that "each State retains its own sovereignty, freedom and independence, and every power, jurisdiction and right not confederation expressly delegated to the United States in Congress assem-

The constitution of 1787 was framed by delegates commissioned by the severa States "for the sole and express purpos of revising the articles of confederation." In all the discussions the vote was taken by States, each State having one vote, and the proposed constitution was submitted to the several States, and ratified by conventions of the people of the sev-eral States called for that purpose. In the clause providing for the constitution going into effect when nine States shall have ratified it, it was declared that it should only go into effect "between the States so ratifying the same."

Are not these historical facts, and do

they not show that the thirteen States from the beginning of their dispute with Great Britain "always acted as separate and distinct political communities, and never as one nation or consolidated republic?" As I read and understand hem, they show this and this only; and I cannot teach otherwise. You cannot say that it is political heresy to teach the truth. If I have misstated, perverted or suppressed any historical fact, I wish you would prove that I have done so. I have not intended to do it.

"6. Demonstrate from the provisions of the constitution and the amendments, and from the history of its adoption, the

Federal character of the government. The equal representation of the States in the Federal Senate, by which a ma-ority of States has the absolute power to veto any measure adopted by the House of Representatives; the impossibility to leprive any State, without its consent, of his equality in the Senate, and the language of the tenth amended article with reference to the reversed powers of the States, demonstrate, I think, the Federal character of the government. Is it not the prominent idea of the constitution, from beginning to end, that it is a comoact between States just as much as the articles of confederation were? Doe not the history of its adoption prove the same thing? I need only refer to the striking out of the word "national" wherever it occurred in Governor Randolph's plan, and the substitution of the "Government of the United States," to prove that the framers of the rying out their intention to frame a Fed-

eral, and not a national, government. Surely nobody can read the history of the "Great Compromise" in the convention and come to any other conclusion as to the intent of a majority of the States represented in that body. The third question to which you ob

ect is:

"8. Show how the fact that the constitution was submitted to the Legislatures of the several States, that the Legisla ares might provide for its submission to conventions of the people of the severa States, proves that absolute sovereignty was thereby recognized as residing with the people of each State respectively,

as one mass."

It certainly cannot be denied that the constitution was submitted to the State Legislatures, that the Legislatures might provide for its submission to special con-ventions of the several States, and that it was so ratified by these conventions. Was not this act of ratification a sovereign act in the fullest sense of the word? Could the constitution have bound single State that might have refused to ratify it? Was it binding on Rhode period of their hesitation to ratify? not these facts, referring emphatically to separate State action, exclude the possiility of a contemplated fusion of all the States into one mass?

Whether or not, Mr. Editor, had I the making of the constitution, I should frame it differently, obliterate State sovereignty and reduce the States to the condition of dependent provinces, or tional" government "accepted the situa-tion at the time, and whether they liked it or not, declared repeatedly that the government established by the constitution was essentially Federal. I canno make it anything else, and so I am obliged to teach. And I do this without any reference to the "late war," its causes or results. For I cannot see how the late war can be said to have affected the fundamental law, or changed the character of the government. I consider the great works of Mr. Stephens and Mr. Calhoun eminently able, perfectly truthful and critically accurate expositions of the constitution, and there-fore it is that I have adopted them as text books in my department. So lon

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the sense of a consolidated republic. I think, Mr. Editor, I am quite as willing as you can be, to "let by-gones be by-gones," but I cannot treat historical truth as a by-gone. I must believe that it is mighty and will prevail. I know how prone men are to reject unwelcome knowledge, and to refuse all knowledge, fact and inference which run counter to their prejudices and inclinations. I don't suppose, however, that you are of the number, but that, whether unwelcome or the reverse, whether they are congenial or otherwise, you will willingly acknowledge truth and do justice.

Very respectfully yours, Wm. M. Browne, Professor History and Political Science. A STORY WITH A MORAL

/The Way to Texas and the Way Back

The down passenger train from Chat-anooga that reached Atlanta Wednesday night last brought among its numerous passengers a family of eleven persons who were on their return home to South Carolina from Texas, where they have been existing for the past three years: The head of the family gave his name as F. M. Coker, and asked a policeman at the depot to show him and his party to some place where they could stay for the night. The policeman took the entire party to the station-house, where a comfortable room with a fire in it was placed at their disposal. Here they remained until Major D. A. Cook, the kind-hearted upon visiting them in the room, learned from Mr. Coker that neither he nor any on the day previous, and in consequence were nearly famished for want of food. As soon as Major Cook learned this he

up their ears and snapped their eyes as soon as they heard the rattle of the dish-

sent out and got eleven breakfasts for the

es. A little three year old blue-eyed boy sprang out of his mother's lap and com-menced clapping his hands for joy.

"Faces that were without a particle of life in them changed in the twinking of an eye and bore expressions of delight. Despite the great hunger of every one there was plenty for all, and after a half hour spent in stuffing themselves with the good things, the family, from the old man to the baby in the arms of the mother, had their appetites fully satisfied."

At noon the reporter looked in upon the group. There were the old man and his wife, apparently sixty years of age, seated on the floor, and near them was their family.

In conversation with Mr. Coker, the In conversation with Mr. Coker, the reporter learned that the family went to the southeastern part of Texas about three years ago, and that they had settled upon a tract of land that they rented, which is located a few miles from Huntsville. During their stay in the Lone Star State, Mr. Coker says he has met with nothing but adversity on every and in consequence had little to est. The land he said was poor, and would bring nothing whatever, although he worked hard to make a living for himyou would prove that I have done so. I self and family. Two of his daughters, have not intended to do it.

The second question to which you take ing in the fields and worked upon the exception, as reddent of Calbonnian is ter their arrival in Texas, the members of his family were taken sick with chills and fever, and up to the date of their leaving that State, nearly all of them were still subject to this kind of sickness. Mr. Coker says that having become disgusted with the land and climate of Texas, he concluded several months ago

to return to his former home, near Williamsburg, South Carolina. Every effort that he made to secure money enough upon which to return home proved to be a failure, until a few days ago when he secured two hundred dollars from his brother-in-law, who resides at Williamsburg. With this money he at once pur-chased tickets which brought him and chased tickets which obtained his family to Chattanooga. Here he was again without money. The chief of the again without money. The chief of the police learned of the destitute condition of the family, and informed Major Hill of their situation. This gentleman soon after repaired to the office of the Western and Atlantic Railroad and requested the manager to pass the family to Atlanta for half rates, stating that fthe road would do this Chattanooga would pay for the tickets. The request was promptly granted and the party arrived in this city without accident. Mr. Coker states that the conductors

along the lines over which he was hauled have been universally courteous to himself and his entire family, and that he will always feel indebted to them for numerous kindnesses. He says that upon his arrival at home he will return to his old pursuit, which is farming. His brother-in-law, he says, has promised to give him every assistance that he can to get thoroughly under way once more in his old State. Mr. Coker says that they can all go to Texas that want to, but for his part he has had enough, and will re-main the remainder of his life in the State of his nativity. He says that three families who reached Texas a few days before he left took the train for home the and not with the people of all the States day after their arrival, they having seen all that they wanted to of that State. Mr. Coker says, that during his sojourn in Texas of three years he only accumu-lated about five dollars, after paying all his expenses and feeding his family.

Yesterday Major W. L. Calhoun telegraphed to Augusta requesting the su-perintendent of the Georgia Railroad to pass the family over the line to Augusta for half fare. Major Calhoun says that if the road will do this, that Atlanta will furnish the money with which to pay for the tickets. At last accounts Mayor Calhoun had not received answer to his dispatch. He thinks that the Georgia Railroad will grant the request and hopes to get the family off to-day. Duing their stay here Major Cook has shown them much kindness. He has allowed them to retain possession of the room and has given them plenty to eat.
Mr. Coker, with his family, will probably get off to-day.—Allanta Constitu-

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